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**NOTE** No advertisement, reflecting upon private character or name, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

From the Home Journal  
the Literary:

It will not be long before the world is tired of hearing of Napoleon, and we accordingly publish a passage from an article in the last London Quarterly, which gives a sample of the conqueror's intercourse with literary men. It was in Germany, after that terrible campaign which prostrated Prussia, and made Napoleon master of half the Continent, that the scenes occurred which are described in our extract. Napoleon's opinion of Christianity is particularly interesting :

It was here that, before an audience of sovereigns, and their men of counsel and action, the chief-divans of French classic drama were acted by such performers as Talma, Lafond Racoust, and Desnoes. It was difficult, amid the confusion of great names and grand equipments, to preserve intact the

rules even of military etiquette." The drums of the guard of honor at the theatre rolled thrice for an emperor, once for a king. On one occasion the armorial bearings of the Wirtemberg warriors all but obtained the honors due only to France or Russia. The officer was just in time to catch the drummer with "*Taisevous, ce n'est qu'un Roi.*"

Among those who most highly enjoyed the success of the machine in the hands of Tasso was the author's friend, Goethe, of whose principal interview with Napoleon he gave a particular account. Napoleon was not inexpert at examining for this kind of conversation. Volzogen tells us how at Stuttgart, he captivated the electress, Albeist; daughter of George III, by his remarks on English literature.—For Goethe, however, he needed look no further. Bourrienne mentions the Sorrows of Werther as one

of the few books which he took with him to Egypt; and he now assures Goethe that he had read it seven times, accompanying the assertion with some detailed criticism which Goethe acknowledged to be at once subtle and correct. "Turgenev," Goethe said, "has censured Voltaire's Mahomet, pointing out how unnatural it was to represent the religious conqueror as giving an unfavorable description of himself. He condemned more severely the Fate-Drumms—*Schick sal-Stücke*. "We together," he said to a darker age. "What have we to do with Fate? Policy is Fate." After an interval spent on matters of local importance at Daru and Soult, he returned to Goethe and the drama. "Tragedy," he said "should be the school of kings and nations. That is the highest function the dramatic poet can attain. You, for example, should

treat the death of Caesar as it ought to be treated, in a grander style than that of Voltaire's piece. This might be the greatest performance of your life. You should show the world what Caesar would have done for its welfare; how its destinies would have been altered; if time had been spared him to execute his lofty designs. Come to Paris. I demand this of you. There is the true point of view from which to contemplate the world; and there you will find materials for your powers." After every observation he added, *Qu'en dit Monsieur Goet?* "As the courtly poet retired with his self-esteem fully consoled for the murderous divilication of a diphthong and the suppression of a final *i* in his unpronounceable name, Napoleon said to Berthier and Dura - *Voila ton homme.*"

tion with Goethe, turned suddenly round on the Chancellor, and asked, "Where is Wieland?" The question was rightly interpreted as a command, and a carriage sent by the Duke soon returned with the invalid veteran. "The Emperor went to business with his wanted aboriginal," said the Emperor, "and Wieland a somewhat hesitating preference among his own works for Oberon and Agathon, he put a question which he had once at Berlin addressed to Muller, the historian:—what period in the annals of mankind he accounted the most fortunate for humanity?" Muller had given his verdict for the age of the Antonines. Wieland eyed the Emperor, and the Greeks had been happy, emperors had been good—"Bien, bien!" said Bonaparte, but, it is not just to praise, as Tacitus does, everything in black. True,

he is a skilful artist: a bold and seductive one, but his only aim was effect. History admits of no illusions. It is her part to enlighten and instruct, not to deal in impressive imagery. Tacitus has disclosed the causes and inner motives of events, has not investigated the mystery of transactions and ideas, sufficiently to lay the foundation of a fair and impartial verdict on the part of prosperity. The Roman emperors were not so bad as Tacitus has described them. In this respect I give my preference to Montesquieu; he is more true and more just." Napoleon then adverted to the Christian religion and its history, especially to the causes of its rapid diffusion. "I see in this," he said, "a remarkable reaction of the Greek spirit against the Roman. Greece, impoverished in the physical struggle, required a creative action in the spiritual sphere."

and fostering every germ of good which Providence had scattered on the earth. For the rest," he continued—here he drew close to Wieland, and held his hand up, so that no other but himself could hear; "for the rest, it still remains a great question whether Jesus Christ ever existed, or not. I am a Unitarian, repaid with promptitude and animation. I know well, Sir, there are some senseless persons who doubt it; but it seems to me as reasonable to doubt whether Julius Cæsar ever lived, or whether your Majesty's notions *Nous* are lived, or whether Napoleon on the shoulder and said, "Good God. The philosophers torment themselves to disprove the systems; they will seek in vain for a better than that of Christianity, by which man is reconciled to himself, and which gives pledges for public order

and the peace of communities, as well as for the happiness and the hope of individuals." Napoleon seemed to be well inclined to continue the conversation; but the old man showed symptoms of fatigue, and was consequently released. Muller thinks that Napoleon had heard Hiedel spoken of as the German traitor, and wished to test the justice of the accusation.

**Dandies of Olden Times:**

Old fashions they say come new every seven years; and hosiery or other knae breeches don't come round very many. They say when Gov. Bowdoin reviewed the troops of Massachusetts, in 1785, he was dressed in a gray wig, cocked hat, a white fringed cloth coat and waistcoat, red small clothes, and black silk stockings.

In 1782, Gov. Hancock received his guests in a red velvet cap, within which was one of fine linen turned up over the edge of the velvet one, two or three inches. He wore a blue damask gown, lined with white silk, a white stain embroidered waistcoat, blue small cloths, white silk stockings, and red moccasin slippers.

The judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, as late as 1773, wore robes of scarlet, faced with black velvet; and in summer, black silk gowns. Gentlemen wore coats of every variety of color, generally the cap and collar of velvet, of a different color from the coat.

In 1783, Gen. Washington arrived in New York from Mount Vernon, to assume the duties of the presidency. He was dressed in a full suit of Virgin-

house upon. On his visit to New England, soon after he was an old confirmed invalid, except on the Sabbath, when he appeared in black. John Adams, when Vice President, wrote a sorrowful letter to the streets with his hat under his arm. At the levees in Philadelphia, President Washington was clad in black velvet, his hair was powdered, and gathered behind in a silk bag; yellow gloves, and shoe buckles; he held in his hand a cocked hat, ornamented with a cockle, fringed about as thick with black feathers as a long sword with a deep scabbard, with a polished steel hilt, hung on a ship.

A CHALLENGE FROM WILLIS.—The *N. York Times* states that, previous to the departure of N. P. Willis, he sent a challenge to John Van Buren, to meet.

m. with pistols for two, in Bermuda, at the car-  
riage convenience. It is understood that Mr. Van  
Buren declines to go so far from home for any such  
purpose. and no preparations are made.







the Hindu  
contentment  
this coun-  
rock salt.—  
fried frogs,  
red candle

A few words more, sir, as to California, and what  
 has been called "squatter sovereignty." I have al-  
 ready said, that my Nicholson letter referred only to  
 such territorial governments as had been established  
 by the Congress of the United States. Congress must  
 be thereafter established by the same authority,  
 ever future acquisitions, should any such be confir-  
 med by a treaty of peace. As to the condition of  
 things in California, which followed, in consequence  
 of the failure of Congress to provide governments for  
 the new acquisitions, no one foresaw it; certainly no  
 one could have foreseen it. The people of the ter-  
 ritory, did not touch that point at all. But the difficulty  
 was, and a large body of American citizens, upon the  
 shores of the Pacific, found themselves without gov-  
 ernment and exposed to all the fearful evils, which  
 such a state necessarily brings with it. Life, property,  
 and subjects, indeed, of the social system, at large,  
 were in hazard, and no efficient action could be  
 taken. Our action we refused to take, and the people had  
 no reliance but upon their own wisdom and energy.  
 The result was honorable to themselves, to their coun-  
 try, and to human nature. It was the most trying ex-  
 periment, perhaps, ever made upon the capacity of  
 a self-governing people. Every man of sense, and  
 every man of true and virtuous feeling, indeed, by the de-  
 termining element. They established a government,  
 and I am not going to argue with any man, who de-  
 sires their right to have done so. I assume it as a self-  
 evident proposition, in this middle of the nineteenth  
 century. It was not, as it has been called, an act of  
 "squatter sovereignty," for how can there be a revolution, when  
 there has not yet been a government? It was an act  
 of political organization, essential to the  
 very existence of society. Well, sir, if they had to  
 establish a government, what kind of one must it have  
 been? Some say territorial. But, sir, that was im-

It is further proposed that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be directed to prepare certificates of stock for each State, containing the amount above specified, to be deposited, signed, and countersigned, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first day of January and the first day of July, commencing on the first day of July, in the year — This deposit is to be made in said States to transport to Liberia, it is further declared, the free people of color within said States respectively, and to provide for and to educate said people as such State, entitled to the said stock, may direct.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.**—The following is the result for Governor in New Hampshire, in all but the little town of Coos:

1852.	27,681.
Frearson, dem.	17,539.
Sawyer, whig.	18,515.
Atwood, free soil.	12,283.
60,111.	56,121.

Democratic majority 1,101. Democratic net gain 516. As P. Cate, democrat, is elected Railroad Commissioner, by a majority larger than that of Martin for Governor. The democratic majority in the House is 24.

will assume is hard to predict

Which of the European sovereigns would be most incommoded if the earth began to revolve on the equatorial axis? The Emperor of Russia. Because it would occasion a *rising of the poles*.

**THE NATIONAL CHILD OF SONG.**—The Cincinnati Northern says:

Our outside friend John R. Johnston is painting the portrait of the Black Swan. Col. Wood introduced the artist to the colored songstress the other day, when the following dialogue occurred:

"Don't you feel a little timid, Miss Greenfield, when you appear before a fashionable audience?"

"Timid? what do you mean?"

"Don't you feel afraid?"

"Afraid? No! I'm not afraid of nobody—he-he!"

O no! this child isn't afraid of nobody?"

**A GREAT TRUTH.**—That was a true and noble statement, made by Knoush to the clergy, recently. "I have learned that republics may cease to be Christian, but Christianity can never cease to be republican."

**WILMINGTON, N. C. PARTNERSHIP.**

**THE** subscribers have, on the 24th December, 1831, formed a Co-partnership under the firm of **WESSEL & EILERS**, have taken Stores Nos. 1 and 2, of P. A. Dickinson's Building, on Front Street, Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of supplying by Mr. Miller Costin, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS, at wholesale and retail.

Jan. 19, '32—113—114—20—3m

J. WESSEL,                      H. B. EILERS.  
WESSEL & EILERS,                      H. B. EILERS.

**COMMISSION** Merchants and Wholesale Grocers at North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. intend to keep at the above stand a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors and Provision, at wholesale and at retail, as a General Commission Business.

**REFERENCE.**  
E. P. HALL, Print Branch of the State.  
O. G. PARSONS, Print Commercial Bank,                      Wilmington  
P. A. DICKINSON, Esq.,                      do.  
JOHN W. BROWN,                      do.  
DOLLNER & FORTEN,                      New York.                      (113)

**NOW LANDING**, from Sahr. H. Price, Schwanck Elder, and warranted to keep sweet, for sale by  
m 27                      WESSEL & EILERS.



We have heard of sales since her news, at decline. We therefore change our quotations accordingly to be 64 to 74.

**NEWBURN.** March 24th.—Turpentine 62 50 for Dip and \$1 60 for Searge. Corn—\$1 cents per bush. Meal—at 100 lbs. 10 00. Sugar—100 lbs. 12 00. Coffee—100 lbs. 12 00. Round 94 to 104. Lard—Sales at 10 to 10 1/2, by the bl and keg.

**CHARLESTON.** March 31.—Cotton.—The Cotton market was very quiet. The transactions having been limited to some 575 bales, at about the previous day's prices. The sales comprise 16 bales at 81; 40 at 7 38; at 73; 95 at 72 1/2; 75 at 71; 71 at 7; 74 at 16 1/2; 146 at 5; and 2 bales at 8 1/2.

**BALTIMORE.** March 30.—Sales to-day of 2,200 bbl Howard street Flour at \$1 01 per bbl. Corn Meal 35 cents. Corn—Sales of prime white at 51 cents; at 56 cents, red yellow at 57 cents per bush. Oats 32 1/2 cents. Beans 31 cents. Peas 31 cents. Potatoes 31 cents. Sales of Mess Pork at \$7 60; Prime of do 6 1/2. Mess Beef \$13 25. Bacon firm at 24 for shoulders; 25 for sides and 26 for hams; as to quality, the market was quiet at 20 a 24, and 24 1/2 to 25.

**NEW YORK.** March 30.—Cotton sales of 2,000 bales at 71 for upland middling, and \$1 for N Orleans middling. Flour—sales of 7,000 bbls. at 3 1/4; 4 1/2 1/2; Rice—sales



  
**AT THE**  
**Wilmington Saddle, Harness,**  
**TRUNK MANUFACTORY.**  
 THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that  
 he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Carriage  
 Saddles, English Saddles, English and American  
 Saddles, Britton, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Sacks  
 and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always  
 having a large supply of Stirling Leather and very  
 all other articles usually found in such establishments,  
 of which he warrants to be of the best material and work-  
 manship, and will be sold low for cash, or on short credit  
 to prompt customers.  
 Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to  
 order. Also, all Wilmington sold at a moderate  
 price to persons buying to manufacture.  
 All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on com-  
 mission.  
 J. JOHN & SONS  
 Jan'y 10, 1852

**GAUZE AND SILK UNDER SUITS.** A superior  
 G sortment just opened at  
 A. P. SCOTT & BALDWIN's, No. 2  
 Market Street.

**VOKE SEAM SHIRTS.**—Just landed per "Fehr," Har-  
 Havelock, & now to be had at the Clothing Store,  
 A. P. SCOTT & BALDWIN, Market St.

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